THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Cluskey.) MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 297

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, in Avalanche Building, 32 Jefferson street.

Accorsi & Co., P. S., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Main and 3 Jefferson streets.

Allen Brothers, hardware, 332 Main street.

Bruce & Co., D. L., cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Beehan, Hendrix & Co., retailers, in Adams street.

Booth, Hyde & Co., wholesale liquor and commission merchants, 71 Monroe street.

Bullock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 315 Main street.

Bobbitt, J., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes, 40 Main street.

Burns & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 12 Jefferson street.

Cameron & Co., J. Mc. Finley Orton Bruce, 32 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., C. F., booksellers and stationers, 312 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. M., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Conroe & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 312 Second street.

Cooper, Wyatt, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 264 Main street.

Crescent Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 16 Madison street.

Craig & Co., R. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jaccard Building.

Cobbins, Grave & Conrer, planing mill and lumber yard, 142, 143 and 144 Washington street.

Cowan & Bakis, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Marcus street.

Cash, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 358 Front street.

Cobbins & Bruce, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Main.

Cayce & Co., M. G., general auctioneers, 332 Main street.

Chittenden & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise in Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 32 Union street.

Dougherty, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 49 Front street, above Market.

Deposite Bank of Memphis, 30 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 262 Front street.

Dinger & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 46 North Court street.

European Assurance Society, office 279 Main street.

Exchange Savings Institution, 4 Madison street.

Elder Brothers, dry goods, 267 Main street.

Ferguson, Gordon & Co., grocers, 329 Front street.

Fawkins & Smedley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 180 second street and 48 Washington.

Fleming, Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 30 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 276 Front street.

Forster, Mosheber & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 278 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Gross & Co., N. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 252 Front street.

Gay, Aldes, McCrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 39 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Hormuth, Larry, Steamboat Agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hill & Orange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court street, near Navy Yard.

Heller, Flexner & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 36 Madison street.

Hamel, Wood & Co., dry goods, southern Palace, 301 Main street.

Heath, Lewis & Frazer, attorneys, corner Second and Union streets.

Glasser & Price, dry goods, 253 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., novelties, 276½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Jones & Co., G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 287 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 38 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kenny & Porter, real estate brokers and general agents, 3 Williams Block, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. C., office and residence, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 267 Front street.

Kings orchapter Life Insurance Company, of New York, office corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb, Allen & Co., wines, cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Bayou.

Leedy & Metzbee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 4 and 6 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants and dealers in Cotton and Front streets.

Lynch & Co., Joseph S., coal and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 224 Front street.

Lyle & Co., A. S., auctioneers, Second street, between Union and Monroe.

Linkhauer & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers to 264 Second street.

Leathers, Miller, general steamboat agents and warehouse, 4 Madison street.

Lowenstein, H., staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 311 Main street.

Moody & Co., John R., commission and storage, 26 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Ticket office, Bethel Block, second floor, corner Court and Main streets.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 4 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 2 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Mosby & Dorion, commission merchants, 264 Front street.

McNae & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McCombs & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 267½ and 269 Main street.

Maribboe & Bro., liquor dealers, 261 Main street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 18 Union street.

Maxwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 38 Union street, between Second and Third.

Mahoney, merchant tailor No. 21 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Woddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Meehan Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street.

Mayfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 251 and 253 Main street.

Milford, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise, Union street, near Court, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 267½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Tom Calvert, superintendent.

New Memphis Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, near Main.

Nasby & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Nolan & Lindsay, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 31 Jefferson street.

Nolan, Jr., James, importer and wholesale dealer in wines liquors, cigars, etc., 31 Jefferson street.

North American Life Insurance Company, of New York City, office 264 Main street, up stairs.

Parker, Metzbee & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & McGehee, merchant tailors, 19 second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 13 Madison street.

Pomeroy & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, 264 Main street.

Perkins, Livingston & Fant, cotton, corn, groats and plantation machinery, 36 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 264 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 271 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Rice, salt & Co., 277 corn, 36 Main street.

Rasch & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 29 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 24 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 13 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founder and machinists, opposite the Gayoso House.

Roberts, Sneed & Co., wholesale clothing, 32 Main street.

Rulo, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 13 Union street.

Register, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Avalanche Block, Second street.

Stanton, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 3 Bank alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., store fixtures, 297 Main street.

Sloan, Morgan, wholesale boots and shoes, 261 Main street.

Sullivan, Mrs. fashionable millinery goods, 267 Main street, over Gossett's.

Sample, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Smith & Co., H. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jaccard Building.

Scruggs & Co., commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Smith & Co., E. J., cotton and produce factor, 358 Front street.

Stubblefield & Co., sole agents for the Remington Sewing Machine, 264 Main street.

Stubbs & Bro., iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Sayre & Co., W. G., general auctioneers, 332 Main street.

Schuling & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise in Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 32 Union street.

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Sloan, Morgan, wholesale boots and shoes, 261 Main street.

Sullivan, Mrs. fashionable millinery goods, 267 Main street, over Gossett's.

Sample, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents; office, 32 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 34 Second street.

Seamon & Co., H. J., importers and dealers in tinware, 264 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 251 Second street.

Seawick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 321 northeast corner Court and Main streets.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 12 West Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 261 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 32 Union street.

Tennessee Home Mutual Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 11 Madison street.

Tyne & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 32 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main.

Tobin, Lynn & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 301 Main street.

Vance & Donohoe, steamboat agents, 264 Front street, up stairs.

Verner & Brockett, cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Van Brocklin, auctioneer, 32 Madison street.

Van Vleet, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 32 Jefferson street.

Wagner & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in clothing, cassimeres, etc., 261 Main street.

Wright & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 251 Main street.

Wood & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Wilson, Gregory & Co., grocers, corner Main and Adams streets, C. R. Wilson, Jr., Memphis.

White, Keys & Rogers, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 264 Front street.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Union street, between Main and Second.

Williams, J. B., wholesale clothing, 271 Main street.

Wright & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 276 Front street.

Wright, W. F., storage and commission, 3 Front row, Union.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

Mr. Frank Drew is doing well in Ireland.

Divorce is termed "unbitchment" in Detroit.

Major S. M. Yost, an old Virginia editor, is to take charge of the St. Louis *Times*.

It is said efforts will be renewed shortly to procure the pardon of Dr. Mudd.

A Maine man has invented a boot-blacking machine of ten ragamuffin power.

Wm. H. Cleaver was fatally shot Sunday at Russellville, Kentucky, by one Sullivan.

A New York photographer has secured sittings by Dickens.

McVicker says his receipts at Chicago for November were over $22,000.

The Pittsburg *Post* says that Ben. Butler may be straightforward, but he doesn't look so.

The "hot skate" is the last invention. The heat comes from a chemical arrangement.

The young Marquis of Hastings paid $250,000 a year for stabling expenses. No wonder he sold out.

It is estimated that 200,000 persons have come from abroad and settled in Missouri within a year.

It is reported that the Roberts and Savage wings of the Fenian Brotherhood have effected a union.

Wendell Phillips says the characteristic of the American press is its sycophancy. It can't be accused of sycophancy toward him.

Colonel S. A. Buckmaster, of Alton, is the last named Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Thornton is expected to revive the brilliant days of Lady Napier in Washington, and beaux and belles are happy.

The entire length of the Hudson river, from its source to its mouth, is filled and choked with heavy ice.

Rossini won't go to see Rothschild because the banker refused to lend him ten dollars forty-five years ago.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Sunday, to make arrangements for a funeral in honor of the Fenians executed in England.

A stock company is being formed in Springfield, Massachusetts, to go into the rather novel business of manufacturing ladies' rubber bosoms, under a new patent.

Jay Cooke & Co. must have an ax to grind. One of the firm, Henry D. Cooke, daily gave a blow out to the Washington newspaper correspondents.

It is stated that the Archduke Albert, conqueror of Custonza, aged fifty, is to marry Princess Frederica, of Hanover, aged nineteen.

Mr. Horton, military Mayor of Mobile, was indicted and arraigned before the United States District Court in that city, on the 13th, for violation of the Civil Rights bill.

James W. Coon, a printer, is in arrest, in Chicago, under suspicion of murdering his wife. He says she died in the night from convulsions.

A special says the letter published in the Charleston *Courier*, attributed to General Dent, concerning General Grant's political position, is a forgery.

Hannah Roone and four children were found in New York, on Sunday, nearly dead with laudanum, taken to get rid of poverty and hunger.

Susan B. Anthony calls George Francis Train a "splendid specimen of a man, with a magnificent physique, who, with many eccentricities, has a most lovely disposition."

A New York tenement house burned Monday morning. Seven persons were suffocated and many were badly injured by asphyxiation and by jumping from the windows.

A San Francisco paper looks forward to the time when California grapes, per Pacific railway, will retail at five cents a pound in the Atlantic States.

Milwaukee has officially decided the value of a man's beard. In the case of a man who had his goatee pulled out by a ruffian, the court awarded him fifteen dollars damages.

By the fire in Franklin street, Boston, Sunday, Barnes, Merriam & Co. lose over $200,000; fully insured. Wheaton, Burdett & Co. lose $50,000; also fully insured.

The rectifying establishment of J. H. Gainhart, St. Louis, was seized by the Government officers on Saturday for receiving distilled spirits upon which no tax had been paid.

Contrary to the general expectation, it is now believed a majority of the committee on the Kentucky election cases, will report against Sam McKee and in favor of Young.

The California Democratic legislative caucus adjourned on Saturday till Monday night. No nomination. Governor Haight has been urged to accept the nomination for the United States Senate.

A West Virginia member made himself odious in Congress by introducing a resolution to reduce the pay and mileage of members. The House indignantly refused to consider it.

Some people, who are dissatisfied with General Pope's removal of judicial officers, are urging the President to appoint General Meade as commander of the Alabama district.

Havana specials state the murder of General Montes, at Cape Haytien, is confirmed. The populace became very tumultuous, and were denouncing the Cacos in unmeasured terms.

Gas making must be profitable in Cincinnati. The company pays ten and three-quarters cents a bushel for coal. After making the gas, a bushel and a half of coke is left, which is sold for twelve cents a bushel.

Senator Hendricks will, it is said, be nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic Convention to be held in Indianapolis, on the 8th of January. If elected, he will resign the Governorship and be re-elected to the Senate.

A Dutchman in the Papal army at Mentana received almost at the same moment three bullets in his breast. He placed a finger successively into each wound, exclaiming, "In the name of the Father—and of the Son—and of the Holy Ghost," and died.

Secretary McCulloch has rather expressed himself in favor of high taxation for whisky, as affording more revenue to the Government, provided means were devised to collect it. But if the latter could not be done he would be for a lower tax.

In forty-six counties of North Carolina the reports show that fifty-three thousand eight hundred and one votes have been cast for the Convention and seventeen thousand and ninety-six against it. The total vote being much more than the requisite one-half of the registry, the convention will be called.

In view of the deterioration of spring wheat in many localities of the North and Northwest, where winter varieties are little cultivated, Commissioner Capron, of the Agricultural Department, is making arrangements for importation and exchange of promising varieties of spring wheat, to be tested at different points the coming spring, with reference to the future distribution of seed proved to be of a superior quality, both in yield and for adaptation to climate.

War has been declared against Hayti by St. Domingo, on account of the aid and countenance that Government lent to partisans of Boes, who recently invaded Dominican territory at Monte Christo. General Crabahe's forces were already on the march, and it was stated that the Haytian forces had left the capital to meet the Dominicans.

A shooting affair came off in Atlanta, Friday evening, between Mr. W. P. Mobley and Mr. Acker, of W. H. Crisp's theatrical company, and resulted in Mr. Mobley's receiving a severe wound in the hip. The difficulty is said to have originated from insulting language made use of by Mr. Acker to Mrs. Crisp.

Mr. J. D. Perkins, a basket maker who resides about a mile and a half from Frankfort, Kentucky, went to that city Monday, and purchasing a pistol went to the brewery, and entering one of the rooms shot himself. The ball entered the right temple, passing nearly through but remaining in the head, killing him instantly.

How news can be improved by traveling is illustrated by the following account in the Cork (Ireland) *Examiner* of a recent occurrence: "The mail brings some important items of news. General Grant had refused to issue artillery to the Maryland militia, on the ground that he intended to employ it against the Congress."

Mayor J. W. Hopkins, of Little Rock, announces to the citizens that there will be no municipal election in January, in consequence of the City Council not having assumed their civil powers of appointing returning officers and judges of elections. The Mayor is informed by the General commanding the Fouth Military district—Mississippi and Arkansas—that the offices will be filled by appointment.

It appears that Colonel McCardle is not the only editor in General Ord's district under military arrest. Mr. Gatewood, the editor of the Lake Village (Arkansas) *Press*, has been for some time in confinement at Vicksburg. His accuser is a Provost Marshal, who, at last accounts, was on trial before an Arkansas court for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

A special says the President has prepared and will send to Congress an important and extraordinary message relative to one of the District commanders in the South, and the policy which he has pursued in enforcing the Reconstruction laws. It will especially commend his course, and ask that Congress make some recognition of one who, the President says, has earnestly inaugurated the reign of civil law, and given to the citizens of the State in one of those military districts the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the possession of their local, civil and State courts, and the freedom of the press. The District commander to whom the Executive desires to give such prominence, and whose course he so flatteringly approves, is General Hancock. His first order, on assuming command of the Fifth Military District, is the cause of this message to Congress. The document is completed, and its presentation to that body is likely to create some sensation. It is looked upon by those in the confidence of the Administration as the commencement of a new policy, to be followed in the other Military Districts by the removal of Generals Pope and Canby, and the appointment of generals whose views agree with those of the President.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY NOON DISPATCHES

Interesting News from Washington.

The Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Sheridan.

The Latest Advices from Colombia.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Among the papers laid before the House yesterday, is a letter from General Grant, from Major General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 25th, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State, which he says is truly horrible. He says that the Government is denounced, the freedmen shot and Union men persecuted if they have the temerity to express their opinion. General Grant, under date of January 29, 1867, forwarded and indorsed Sheridan's letter as follows: "Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War. Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of the Union and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military, in the present state of affairs, to protect them. Even the moral effect of the presence of troops in passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty were fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas not only as a rule go unpunished, but uninvestigated, and constitute a state of insurrection, and, believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas, or such portion as the necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored. If resorted to, it should be limited to the extent only and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they prove their ineffiency or unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law should give security—or comparatively so—to all classes of citizens, without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and should be continued until society is so capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relation with the Union. The application of martial law to one of the States would be a warning to all, and, if necessary, can be extended to others.

[Signed] "U. S. GRANT, General."

The letter from General Grant was listened to with marked interest and attention. The members who have been most emphatic in the praise of General Grant as the future candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, except his refusal of the President as a more open and reliable expression of the General's opinion than they have as yet been able to obtain, and appear to think they have drawn out sufficient light to increase their indorsement of him.

No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation.

Advices from Colombia state that Santos Guiterrez had been elected President. The Panama railroad had been overflowed by the heavy rains, but no damage was reported. Mosquera is said to have reached Panama, on his way to Peru.

The Senate Finance Committee, in presenting the funding bill, submitted a report, in which they refer to the claim that the principal of the five-twenty bonds are payable in gold, and say that, without deciding the question, they propose a substitution of new bonds, clear and explicit in their terms, for the five-twenty bonds, as they become redeemable. They further say, if this exchange is refused by the bondholders, it will be time enough to determine whether, by the condition of the bond, he may not be paid in lawful money.

NEW YORK, December 18, 12 m.—Gold opened at 133½; at 10:20 a. m. was 133¾; at 11 a.m. was 133¾, and is now 133¾. The cotton market was quiet but steady. Exchange steady.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

Proposed Important Amendment.

From the New York *Herald*.]

A circular letter has just been addressed through the Supreme Court at Washington to the district judges and registers of the court of bankruptcy, inviting suggestions of amendments to the recent "act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." Mr. Edwin James, an authority in bankrupt matters, has submitted and recommended to the court practical amendments to the law. It has been found that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy a great defect exists in the want of power in the court to protect the property of a petitioning debtor from the time of the petition being filed to the appointment of the assignee. At present, in many cases, the property of the bankrupt being left in his own custody, has been seized by the creditors under attachments, and have taken from the jurisdiction of the court; and in one instance, a debtor, after filing his petition absconded to Canada, after realizing a large sum by the fraudulent sale of his goods. Mr. James suggests that, immediately after the filing of a petition, the court shall have power to appoint a provisional assignee to take possession of the assets of the debtor until the assignee is chosen by the creditors. And again, that an appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the district judge in all cases of compulsory adjudication of bankruptcy. Again, it is submitted that the amount of fees required from a petitioning debtor should be reduced. In ordinary cases the fees vary from $130 to $150, and this tax falls with great severity upon those who have honestly given up all their property to their creditors. These and many amendments are needed to the efficient working of the law, and will be submitted to Congress for early legislation upon them.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Removal of Ex-Secretary Stanton.

Who is Responsible for the New Orleans Riot.

NEW YORK, December 16.

The text of the President's communication to the Senate relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton is published. The President says, in reference to Mr. Stanton's determination to remain in the Cabinet under the issues of office act: "Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. They spoke without doubt or reservation, but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the constitutional provisions of the debates in Congress, and especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, when a Senator, decisions of the Supreme Court, and usages from the beginning of the Government, through every successive administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal, as vested by the Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me of my duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation, and veto the law.

After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12. I was not prepared to find him compelled by new and indefinite sense of public duty, under the Constitution, to assume the vindication of a law, which under the solemn obligations of public duty imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of the greatest indulgence.

I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto, I requested him to prepare the veto upon this tenure of office bill. This he declined to do on the ground of physical disability to undergo at the time the labor of writing, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required to the preparation of materials for the paper.

I now pass to another subject. When, on the 12th of April, 1865, the duties of the President's office devolved upon me, I found a full cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I made no changes, on the contrary, I shortly afterward ratified a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Harlan, in the place of Mr. Usher, who was in the office at the time. The great duty of the time was to re-establish government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action.

The grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln the last days of his life, and the plan according to which it was to be managed had been prepared and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by executive authority, for so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his Cabinet doubted his authority to act or propose to call an extra session of Congress to do the work.

The first business transacted in the Cabinet after I became President was the unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced, which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and at the earliest moment practicable, was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterward became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee, he was asked the following question: Did any of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the executive branch of the Government to recognize State Governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress? He answered, none whatever. I had myself entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of rebel States on the plan proposed during the vacation of Congress, and agreed on the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina.

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me, but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved itself to my judgment, and I did not hesitate to carry it into execution thus far, and upon this vital policy there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for a change.

The President states that the great difference of opinion with Mr. Stanton was on the District of Columbia suffrage and reconstruction bills of March, 1867, the vetoes of which were opposed by the latter, although all the other Cabinet members supported the President. I have referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and necessary, but I cannot omit to state a special ground which, if it stood alone, would vindicate my action. The sanguinary riot which occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of August, 1866, justly arouse the indignation and public inquiry, not only and those who were engaged in it, but as to those who were or less remotely might be held to responsibility for the occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated, all through the land, that the President was warned in time, but refused to interfere.

By telegrams from the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates claiming to be the Constitutional Convention were about to assemble in New Orleans; that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a mob, and this question was asked: "Is the military to interfere to prevent the process of court?"

This question was asked at a time when civil courts were in full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegraph on the same 28th of August was this: "The military will be expected to sustain and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts." On the same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major General Baird, then in command owing to the absence of Major General Sheridan, then in command at New Orleans:

"*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"A convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and are prepared to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph."

The 28th of August was on Saturday; the next morning, the 29th, this dispatch was received by Mr. Stanton at his residence in this city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to General Baird nor presented it to me for such instruction. On the next day, Monday, the riot occurred. I never saw this dispatch from General Baird until ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all dispatches, with a view to their publication, Mr. Stanton sent it to me.

These facts all appear in the testimony of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation. On the 30th—the day of the riot, after it was suppressed—General Baird wrote to Mr. Stanton a long letter, from which I make the following extract:

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and as I was so fully convinced that it was no strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that even if a warrant of arrest was issued by the court, the sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to suspend it. I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a dispatch which the Lieutenant Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. General Sheridan is still absent in Texas."

The dispatch of General Baird, of the 28th, and letter of the 30th, after detailing the terrible riot which had just happened, ends with an expression of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent. It is not a fault or error or omission of the President that this military commander was left without instructions; but for all omissions or for all errors, for all failures to instruct when instruction might have averted this calamity, the President was openly and persistently held responsible. Instantly, without waiting for proof, the delinquency of the President was heralded in every form of utterance. Mr. Stanton knew, then, that the President was not responsible for the delinquency. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President in obedience to a requisition for all the dispatches.

No one regrets more than myself that General Baird's request was not brought to my notice. It is clear, from his dispatch and letter, that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions the riot which arose on the assembling of the convention would have been averted. There may be those ready to say I would have given no instructions, even if the dispatch had reached me in time; but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity.

The President then reviews the relations between the executive and heads of departments, and quotes from records of Congress and debates in the National Constitutional Convention, to prove the illegality of efforts to check the responsibility of the President by depriving him of the right of selecting his agents.

He concludes thus: I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress Mr. Stanton would have ended this unpleasant complication, according to the intimation given in his note of August 12th. The duty which I have felt myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable, but I feel I am not responsible for the controversies or for the consequences.

Unpleasant as this necessary change in my Cabinet has been to me upon personal consideration, I have the consolation to be assured that so far as party interests are involved, there is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1867.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE THIRD WARD.—We are authorized to announce D. BLAUL as a candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. dec10

FOR ALDERMAN SEVENTH WARD.—Are authorized to announce MARTIN McCORMICK. dec10

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SECOND WARD.—We are authorized to announce THOMAS JOYCE, as a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. dec10

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE EIGHTH WARD.—We are authorized to announce CHARLES MOFFETT, as a candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Ward, at the ensuing election. dec11

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.—JOHN NEVILLE is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing municipal election. dec10

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. DAVIS as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing election. dec10

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE THIRD WARD.—We are authorized to announce JAMES M. CARROLL as a candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward at the ensuing January election. dec10

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. FONTAINE as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing election in January. dec

FOR WHARFMASTER.—We are authorized to announce NEWT. WILKINS as an independent candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing election. dec

FOR WHARFMASTER.—We are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing election. dec10

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—THOMAS MALONE is authorized to announce himself as a candidate for Street Commissioner, at the ensuing January election. dec10

FOR SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce AMOS H. COCKE as a candidate for Sheriff on behalf of his many friends at the ensuing election in August, 1868. dec

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR OR PRIVILEGES.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM URBAN WOOD as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector or Privileges at the ensuing election. dec

FOR SHERIFF COMMISSIONER.—EDWARD KIERNAN is a candidate for the office of street Commissioner at the next Municipal election. dec10

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES FORD, as a candidate for Commissioner, for election to the office of street Commissioner for the city of Memphis, at the ensuing election in January next. dec

FOR MAYOR.—WM. H. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. dec7 1868

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce that T. J. HOWARD is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the ensuing election in January next. dec10

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation by a competent Book-keeper. Address "CLERK," Lock Box 248. dec8

WANTED.—A situation as Wet Nurse. References given. Apply to E. M. at this office. dec15-3t

WANTED—A lady of Richmond, Virginia, desires a situation as private family or Governess. Will teach the usual branches of an English education, and the French language. Is a native of Virginia, and has been a resident of this city for three years. For further information address Mrs. E. M. Richmond, Va. dec

WANTED EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female—to introduce the genuine IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $15. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt, and perform every description of work. Every machine warranted for three years. Every machine has the new self-adjusting patent feed motion, and makes the shuttle stitch (alike on both sides) now used in all first-class machines. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. dec

WANTED—To buy for cash, a second-hand Safe, in good order. Address, stating price, size, &c., "SAFE," Box 1, Appeal Office. dec

AGENTS WANTED—To introduce GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. For particulars call at or address GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., 323 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. dec

WANTED—Agents to sell the CRESCENT SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. Warranted for three years. Call and see it, or send for circular to send for our terms. Address RAFFY & INGRAM, 331 Second street, Memphis.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—First-class Boarding can be obtained, by either single gentlemen or families, by the day, week or month, at the JUCK HOUSE, Adams street, opposite the Hard-ee House, on most reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. dec15-3t

BOARDING.—Families or single gentlemen can obtain Board and Lodging, also Day Boarding, at 141 Madison street. dec15-1w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms, on Jefferson street extended, for rent. Apply to R. WALLACE, Agent, 304 Main street. dec15

FOR RENT.—In Chelsea, one small Frame Cottage with kitchen and out-buildings attached. For further particulars, apply at No. 278 Second st., Memphis. dec15-3t

FOR RENT.—A new and splendid store under the new Planters' building, corner of Union and Second streets. A large cellar, three stories above, and a fine basement. Also, a fine suite of rooms, and a fine suit of offices, corner of Monroe and second streets.

The store room under the Gayoso Hotel.

The above buildings to be rented together or separately. Rents reduced to suit the times. Apply to MESSRS. HOWARD & WILLIAMS, Planters' Bank Building, or to WM. HESICK. dec15-1w

FOR RENT.—No. 317 second street. dec15

FOR RENT.—A fine Cottage of seven rooms, on Porter street, near Dunlap; also, a two story Dwelling of eight rooms on Jefferson street, between Orleans and Manassas. Apply to EDWIN NOTT, Attorney at Law, No. 62 second street; or to HUGH DUFFY, Real Estate Agent. dec15-1w

FOR RENT.—Storehouse, No. 3 Front street, under Commercial Hotel, with second and third floor above. Possession given January 1st. Apply to MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO. dec No. 1 Madison street.

FOR RENT.—One New Brick Storehouse, No 9 Howard's Row, 35 feet front by 100 deep. Apply to W. L. DUFF, 18 West Court street. nov22

STRAYED.

TAKEN UP—On the evening of the 11th instant, near our residence on the New Raleigh road, one LIGHT IRON GRAY stud-colt, with saddle and bridle. J. & E. COLBY. dec15

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.—LOST—Last week, between Memphis and Forest Hill, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, TWO ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS (Greenbacks). The above reward will be given to the finder of the same, or one hundred dollars for the return of the Superintendent's Office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Memphis, Tenn. dec15-3t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR RENT.—A neat, new and comfortable Residence, with all necessary out-houses, two and one half miles from Memphis on the Raleigh road. Also, a Dairy and Truck Farm, adjoining the residence, and a fine residence lot in the city. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. dec15 ELI RAYNER.

FOR RENT.—A good DWELLING HOUSE on Jackson street, near Jefferson. Also, a store room on Jefferson and Third. Enquire of E. W. WICKERSHAM, Attorney, Union Home Block. dec15

FOR SALE.—One hundred and sixty acres of land, 10 miles from Memphis, on easy terms. Apply to CLARK & CO., 62 Front street. dec7

FOR SALE.—One portable Engine and Boiler, six horse power in perfect order. One second-hand Steam Engine, 10 horse, from frame, three horse power, in perfect running order. One second-hand steam boiler, 30 horse. Call at foot of Madison street, at water tank, or Wolf River. dec15 H. DUFFIN & BRO.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two hundred and forty acres of land, nearly all cleared, known as the "Scott Nature Place," lying on both sides of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, seven miles from Memphis. Apply to Memphis, Orchards, garden, etc. Apply to H. HARRIS, Harris's Station.

HOMES! HOMES! HOMES!

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME, FIFTY LOTS of ground, near the Stock Church in Chelsea, on any of the streets, suitable for residences, gardens, etc., also, TWO OF THE FINEST BUILDING LOTS in the county will be sold on time. PRICES VERY MODERATE. Call soon and take your choice. B. R. THOMAS.

FOR SALE.—Two fine Brownsville BILLIARD TABLES, with all the necessary fixtures, have been used but little. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. W. WICKERSHAM, Southeast Corner of Jefferson and Third street, Memphis & Tenn. dec14

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Fibert, Mc-ter & Walker, has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

CHRISTIAN FILBERT,
J. A. McINTER,
J. W. WALKER.

December 14, 1867. dec15

NOTICE.—All persons hereby interested, are HEREBY that the undersigned will apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. C. Pola, deceased, at the next term of the Shelby County Court.

F. H. Tucker, Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the January term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will make application to be appointed Guardian of Mary E. Lofton. [dec] JOHN MORRIS, Jr.

TOUR Healing Power and Medium of Magic—Howard Association. Reports for young men, on the crime of solitude and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and cause incompetency for marriage, with sure means of relief; sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge, address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—The ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, La., during the summer, has been thoroughly renovated. The terms made will be reasonable, and on the 1st of October the Restaurant will be abandoned and the Table d'hote system adopted. I will hereafter be pleased to have the patronage of my friends for part terms, and I can assure them and the public that I shall be kept in a manner to merit their approbation. dec7 C. E. HALL.

THURSDAY, [illegible] DECEMBER 19, 1867

THE Democratic party is the only organized party that is everywhere found warring with Radical despotism and for the Constitution. The recent battle in the Northern States was fought and won under the banner of Democracy. It is evident that in the next Presidential contest the enemies of Despotism, the friends of Equal Rights will be known by the party cognomen of Democrats. Indeed, this is the only party now regularly organized in opposition to the enemies of peace, fraternity and the Constitution. Names are nothing—principles eternal. Believing that no good, but much confusion, would result from breaking up an organization that already has power and strength, merely to gratify factitious prejudices, we shall for the future, in discussing political questions, ignore the name Conservative, call ourselves Democrats, and take our position among the unconquerable children of Democracy. In assuming and adopting this party nomenclature, we wish it distinctly understood that we do so without reference to the old issues which formerly divided the Whig and Democratic parties. WEBSTER says Democracy "is a government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people, collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation." This is the kind of Democracy which we espouse—a Democracy which takes the Constitution for its guide and chart; a Democracy which seeks to preserve intact the fundamental law of the land, and will not countenance the destruction of guarantees which preserve the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States; a Democracy that will sustain a weak and defenceless people against the rude shock of the monster BRIARIUS, whose many stalwart arms are seeking to crush out our boasted liberties—a Democracy which, like the polar star of the night will cast its benign radiance on the darkness of the prospect, directing the people in the maintainance of their rights and lead them through storm and tempest—a Democracy which wars upon no sections nor no particular class of citizens on account of birth-place or a religion—a Democracy which will strive to protect our institutions from desecration, and the despoiler—a Democracy which hates chains and loves freedom, respects law, trial by jury, but which scorns and despises the contemptible edicts of petty satraps, the ill-gotten spawn of military despotism. This is the kind of Democracy we propose to advocate; and in doing so we desire to have no more talk about tariff, bank, distributions, and more especially do we desire to hear no more twaddle about the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98-'99, for the result of the late war shows that they are a stupendous political falsehood, and many of their supporters political liars. It is the *genius* of such a Democracy that will preserve our liberties. Around such a party will cluster the loftiest and most sacred patriotism. Treason to such a party is moral treason to the country. Opposition to such a party, in a crisis like the present, is a great crime. If the people—the Democratic masses who are fast consolidating in an unconquerable army of patriots—are true to themselves and the eternal principles we profess, the history of the Democratic party will be luminous with bright deeds and with splendid triumphs; triumphs that will enable it to spurn every enemy from its pathway, and to live down abuse and calumny until it proudly stands before the world with dominion, and abounding with power. If, in the coming struggle, this party should stand firm to its principles, true to the faith of the fathers of the republic, true to the great principles of the Constitution, true to the mission of human reform and advancement with which it seems to have been entrusted by Providence, though bitterly assailed, and nearly overthrown in the shock of opposing factions, it will come victorious and unscathed from the smoke of battle, with ranks unbroken and banners proudly floating. In striking from our editorial columns the word "Conservative" as a party name, we feel as though we had got rid of a friend whose nature was incongenial with our own, and whose presence was, therefore, always distasteful. "Conservative" signifies twaddle and betweenity. It is the mask of timidity and hypocrisy—the opposite of the heartiness and earnestness of deep and thorough conviction. To us the word always sounded like coffee and castor oil, milk and water, gruel and lemonade. There is as much force and signification in the word syllabub. We would not give a fig for a man who, belonging to a party, did not feel its spirit, and adhere to its principles strongly enough to be dubbed an ultra. What is worthy of doing, is worthy of being well done. Truth and justice should be vindicated, not with faint hearts and sentences of elegant rhetoric, full of ambiguity and nothingness, but with an earnestness which bespeaks honesty. The Conservative is a kind of slow coach in railroad times. In public affairs it is like stagnant water, which breeds all sorts of unhealthy and poisonous vermin. Conservatism has always been the iron ball and chain with which tyrants have clogged the free limbs of liberty. King JOHN was a Conservative, but the stout Barons demanded progress, and wrung Magna Charter from him. The Barons, in their turn, were Conservatives, but the rising spirit of popular right and freedom overthrew the old dilapidated Conservative feudal system, the Bourbons were Conservatives, but the revolution set France and the world forward in the march of progression. In 1776, Great Britain was a Conservative nation, and if the Radical tyrants succeed in fastening chains upon the white freemen of the South, they will become Conservatives, and roll up the whites of their hypocritical eyes in holy horror at the bare idea of changing the despicable form of government which despotism has fastened upon an unwilling people. Moreover, Conservatism means "a disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change," and is therefore a gross misnomer as now used; for there is certainly an ardent desire in the hearts of the American people to "change," instead of "preserving" what has been established by Radical deviltry and oppression. Democrat is more appropriate, because it is a party of progress. Its mission is universal. Wherever there is a wrong to be adjusted, an error to be corrected, a principle to be established, the cause of humanity to be advanced, a Constitution to be defended, the rights of the States to be protected, there will be found its workings. Its mission is to pull down oppression and injustice, to combat all encroachments upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to give "equal privileges to all—exclusive privileges to none," and to establish that which will promote the "greatest good to the greatest number." Knowing neither North nor South, native born nor naturalized citizens, neither religious creeds nor professions, the National Democracy of the Union has planted itself at the Thermopylæ of the Constitution, there to resist the onset of the enemy. Unappalled by defeat, undeterred by temporary power, they will succeed in crushing out the entire monster brood of treason and fanaticism, wherever one of the writhing vipers dare to raise his hissing head. Already the serpent's head has been bruised, and at the next Presidential election the last remnant of its slimy coil will cease to pollute the earth. Then the American people will have representation with taxation; then they will have a government that derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; a government spoke by the voice of the governed; then will justice and equality reign supreme; then we will see military despotism banished; then virtue will be respected, and merit and mind made the only stepping stones to distinction, while peace—sweet peace—will overshadow the nation with outstretched wings, shedding joy and happiness to a united and homogeneous people.

THE President has nominated to the Senate Wm. H. Gibbs to be Governor of Idaho.

F. A. Pollard is rapidly recovering from the wounds he received in his last street fight.

Mr. Michael Murphy, returning to his home in Blount county, from Knoxville, Tennessee, was killed last week by a fall from his horse.

It is rumored in Nashville that ex-Governor Harris is about to become editorially connected with some of the Memphis papers. It is news to us.

A locomotive exploded last Wednesday, on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, killing the engineer, Richard Norris, and fatally scalding the fireman, James Mason.

A case in which the right of municipal corporations to tax interest bearing moneys was decided by Judge M. N. Brien in the circuit court at Nashville, on Saturday last, against the possession of such corporate power.

Boyd & Co., Solicitors of Patents, 208 Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri, officially report to the AVALANCHE the following patents granted Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana inventors for the week ending December 10, 1867; J. R. Cole, Kenton Station, Kentucky, water elevating machine; H. Briggs, Smithland, Kentucky, plow; T. E. C. Brinley, Louisville, Kentucky, plow; T. Cartez, Louisville, Kentucky, lawyers' rule; J. H. Snyder, Vanceburg, Kentucky, shears; T. Merriweather, Yazoo, Mississippi, stirrup supporter; J. H. Fraley, New Orleans, Louisiana, cotton tie; E. A. Hayer, New Orleans, Louisiana, petroleum gas burner.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of the Fortieth Congress.

President's Message in Regard to Gen. Hancock.

Stevens' Reconstruction Bill Adopted.

The Election for Convention in Texas.

Suppression of the Brownsville Ranchero

The Railroad Convention at Nashville.

Latest Foreign News per Atlantic Cable

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 18.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

An official copy of the order issued by Major General W. S. Hancock, commander of the Fifth Military District, dated at headquarters, New Orleans, on the 26th day of November, has been sent me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of the circumstances. It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil officers in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve peace and enforce law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred rights of trial by jury and privilege of habeas corpus shall not be crushed out or trodden under heel.

He goes further, and in one or more instances announces that the principles of American liberty are still an inheritance of this people, and ever should be. When a great soldier, with all the restrained power in his hands to oppress his fellow men and country, foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded in the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress as President, that body spoke in his praise in saying he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities during all dangers and disasters. Whenever above the law courted his acceptance. He calmly put temptation aside. By magnanimous acts of forbearance, he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. I am far from saying that General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives, but the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command South of the Potomac since the civil war who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order. I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him to the friends of law and justice throughout the country, of what such an act as his, at such a time, is but fitting that the dignity should be vindicated and virtue properly rewarded, so that its exalted example may not be lost to the nation.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1867.

In the House, Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that persons relieved from the charge of desertion or absence without leave, from the army or navy, by act of July 28, 1866, shall be furnished certificates of honorable discharge under the limitation and restoration of the act. The second section repeals the twenty-first section of the act of March 30, 1865, which disfranchises deserters, except that it does not affect decisions of courts martial, and not entitle any persons to bounty, pensions or emolument of any kind. The bill was discussed with out result.

Mr. Stevens' bill, which he sought to introduce yesterday, was taken up. The third section was withdrawn and the bill passed by 101 to 36.

The message from the President, in commendation of Major General Hancock, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.

In Special Order No 213, dated to-day, General Hancock gives notice that an election will be held in Texas, for or against a convention, from the 10th to the 18th proximo. The total number of registered voters is 14,269. The revision of the regulations will commence fourteen days previous to the election.

The order apportions the delegates among the counties, and says that no elections shall be held in the counties not organized, or in which there has been no registration; and the election is to be held only at the county seats, and each ballot presented by colored voters to be marked "colored" by the judges of election.

The Boards of Registration are charged to contest that no person shall vote or any one shall participate in the registrars fail to perform their duties, their places are to be filled by the County Judges, Clerks or Clerks of the District Courts, provided they can qualify; otherwise, the vacancies are to be filled by appointment by the balance of the Board of Registration. The sale of liquors during the election is prohibited, and military interference is prohibited, unless necessary to keep the peace at the polls. Soldiers are not allowed to appear at the polls unless they are registered voters, and their only to vote; but Post Commanders are to be prepared to act promptly in case the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace.

The Sheriffs and police officers are to be required to be present, and are to be held responsible that there shall be no interference. The judges of election and each register or clerk, is empowered to call upon the civil authorities, and in case of their failure to respond, to perform their duties during the election.

Brownsville, Texas, papers say that under orders from General Reynolds, refugees from Mexico are being arrested there and turned over to the Mexican authorities under the charge of being deserters.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* was seized on the 12th instant by order of Brevet Brigadier General McKenzie, commanding the sub district of the Rio Grande. One of the proprietors has arrived in this city.

The Convention did nothing to-day.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 18.

The Railroad Convention for the purpose of facilitating emigrant travel from New York to points West and Southwest, by way of Norfolk and Chesapeake, to-day fixed the fare for immigrants at twenty-five dollars from New York to St. Louis, and two cents per mile to all other points.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt in various portions of this State last night.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, December 18.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular, signed by the President of Poitiers, placing the press of the city under more rigorous censorship.

The town elections in Connecticut are completed, and we have the following result, as stated in the New Haven (Connecticut) *Register:* Democrats, eighty-eight; Republicans, seventy-five; Democratic majority, thirteen. As the large towns in the State are decidedly Democratic, such as Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and others, it will be seen that the Democrats have the assurance of carrying everything at the ensuing April election, not only for State officers, but for the Legislature. Each town is represented in that body by one member only, and although the Democrats carried the Governor last April, they lost the Legislature. But now they have a majority of the towns, and will carry the Legislature and Governor next time.

The bill for reorganization of the State Department, introduced by Senator Wilson, provides that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary to fill the office of Chief Clerk, or to replace heads of divisions or branches, by new appointments, but only by promotion. Also, that no increase of pensas of any person connected with the Department shall be paid; that the secret service fund shall be abolished in time of peace; that the President's approval shall be a necessary voucher for expenditures of any money in time of peace, but all items of expenditure from the funds of the Department shall be for purposes authorized by law.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

[illegible] Manager ..... W. C. D. Pennell
Treasurer ..... F. Parker
Stage Manager ..... H. R. Hemmings

Grand engagement of the Young Californian Sensation,

FRANK MATO.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 19, 1867, will be presented the Drama in 3 acts, entitled THE ORPHANS OF THE FOREST, or, THE TWO CHILDREN OF THE WOLF'S DEN. Frank Mato as Edmund Kirwan and Claude Duval in both parts of the Drama. Miss Lizzie Mato as Adelaide Kirwan and Claude Duval in both parts of the Drama. Concluding with a laughable farce, entitled CHARLES XII.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock.

THE ANNUAL FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT

Of the Orphans

Will be held

IN EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Commencing

December 26 and terminating New Year's Night

No doubt an appeal for the Orphans will be generously responded to by all classes of the community. dec15

RACES! RACES! RACES!

Christmas Day.

THE MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE offers a Purse of $[illegible] Trotting Race on the 25th of December, inst., for all horses that never trotted under 2:40, three mile heats to harness. Entrance $[illegible] Good day. Good track. Three or more to fill. To close on the 21st instant at seven o'clock at the Gayoso House.

A. D. GILSON, Secretary.

Ledger copy. dec14

Memphis Club Hall,

GREENLAW OPERA BUILDING.

GRAND FAIR and FESTIVAL

For the Benefit of the

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

Commencing Monday Evening, December 16,

AND continuing through the week. Tickets, 50 cents each for Festival course, to be had at the Door and Ticket Office. The Ladies are cordially invited. dec11

MUSIC FOR BALLS OR PARTIES

ROBERT WARDLOW, 12 Jefferson Street,

CAN furnish good Music for Balls, Parties, etc., at short notice. Any instrument will be furnished if desired. A large variety of instruments will be on hand.

Lessons can be had at the Barber shop, 12 Jefferson street, or at 304 Main street. dec15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAIR GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

MRS. L. GUILMARD,

No. 62 1-2 Jefferson Street,

HAS just arrived from New York with a fine assortment of HAIR GOODS, which she will sell at the Lowest New York Prices.

No. 62 1-2 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn. dec

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Dougherty, deceased, are notified to present them to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All indebted to said estate will come forward and settle.

MARY A. DOUGHERTY, Executrix.

By Frost street.

EVINS, JACKSON & MCDAVITT, Attorneys. dec4

REMOVAL.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS,

Have Removed to

No. 18 Knickerbocker Building,

Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee. dec8

A Card.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

OWING to the necessity of a heavy remittance, and the general dullness of trade, we have been compelled to mark our goods at a REDUCTION OF PRICES, and must, therefore, notify the month of DECEMBER sell for CASH ONLY. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to receive a continuance of the same. Respectfully yours,

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

J. C. NEELY, H. M. NEELY

T. C. NEELY & CO.,

(Successors to Puckett & Neely.)

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Over Brooks, Neely & Co.'s,

MEMPHIS.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments to store. Autographs by river and in rear covered by our open policy. Refer to Bank of Commerce, Memphis.

Major R. PUCKETT will remain with us, and give, as heretofore, his undivided attention to sale of Cotton. dec14

KEEP THE BALL MOVING!

Encourage Home Trade

J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

No. 294 Main Street,

Clark's Marble Block.

OUR Goods are all entirely new, and we are determined to sell them CHEAP FOR CASH. We are no branch of any New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville house. We don't send all the money we make of to invest in some NORTHERN city.

Our Tailoring Department Cannot be Excelled.

Suits made to order at very short notice and at the very Lowest Prices. Knocking HOME TRADE and give us a call, and if we can sell you we will. Returns your money at home. We DON'T send the money we make of to invest in some NORTHERN city.

J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,

294 Main street.

J. DOLFINGER. E. C. PRIDGET. GEO. ZOELLER.

CHINA STORE,

No. 44, North Side Court Square,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. DOLFINGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE

AND

Bar Room Fixtures, Table Cutlery

Britannia, Silverware, Etc.

HAVING received a new and large assortment of the above, assorted with great care for this market, and bought at the lowest CASH prices, we now offer the same to our friends, customers, and the public in general, at unusually reasonable rates. Our stock is complete in every department, and we solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. dec

STOCKHOLDER'S NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

MEMPHIS, December 14, 1867.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

dec15-3t

H. LEMON,

BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER

Lemon's Patent Grates Set.

ALL ORDERS in Lee & Dewitt's, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets, will be promptly attended to, or at my residence, No. 4 Avery street. dec15

WHITE LINE AGENCY.

White Line Central Transit Company, via Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

THROUGH Receipts given to New York, Boston, and New England cities for Cotton and other freight.

Quick Time, Low Rates, and exchange of cars. For through receipts apply to

ROBERT GIBSON, Agent,

At Harris, Barrett & Co.'s.

Or H. KEYES, Agent, Memphis.

dec15 HARRIS, BARRETT & CO.

For Sale.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY five miles distant, upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and one mile from Moscow river, three miles south of Bolivar.

Terms of purchase are very favorable. Apply to

dec15-1w C. C. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

Successors to and Dealers in all kinds of

MACHINERY SUPPLIES

And a General Assortment of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Machinists' Tools,

Belting, Packing, Horse Powers, etc.

SOLE AGENTS

Straub's Corn Mills,

E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins,

Ingersoll's Portable Cotton Presses,

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills,

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

320 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE GREAT

Feature of the Week.

Great Sale of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Silks, Satins and Cloaks,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER THIS WEEK

A Line of Rich Dress Silks at $1 00 per Yard

A Line of Rich Dress Silks at $1 00 per Yard

A Line of Rich Dress Silks at $1 00 per Yard

A Line of Rich Dress Silks at $1 00 per Yard

MENKEN BROTHERS'

OFFER

Black Silk Velvet Cloaks at $50 00.

BED BLANKETS.

A new line Bed Blankets, just received, comprising the finest makes.

AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

BRIDAL OUTFITS COMPLETE.

New Prints & Domestics Just Opened.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

Great Sale of Blankets.

Red Blankets at $2 50, worth $4,

Red Blankets at $3 50, worth $5,

Red Blankets at $4 00, worth $10,

Red Blankets at $10 00, worth $15,

ALL AT

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP PRICES.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

Great Sale Flannels & Linens

White all wool Flannels, 25 cts, worth 40 cts,

White all wool Flannels, 35 cts, worth 50 cts,

Red all wool Flannels, 35 cts, worth 50 cts,

Yellow all wool Flannels, 35 cts, worth 50 cts,

ALL AT

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

MENKEN BROTHERS'

Great Cloak Sale.

Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, all at cost,

Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, all at cost,

Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, all at cost,

Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, all at cost,

ALL REDUCED TO

WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER

Country Merchants

Bargains in Prints, Bargains in Dress Goods,

Bargains in Flannels, Bargains in Osnaburgs,

Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Linseys,

Bargains in Jeans, Bargains in Boots & Shoes.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL

Dry Goods for the Holidays

AT

REDUCED PRICES

AT

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS'

WE respectfully inform our customers and the public generally that we are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of

REDUCED PRICES. These wishing to buy pleased for the HOLIDAYS will find any variety of useful goods at our store from the most intelligent artists to

We are now in

A Silk Dress,

A Velvet Cloak, or

A Fine Set of Furs

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

We are prepared to

Make up all Styles of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks

As our Cloak Manufacturer, and a GOOD FIT WILL BE GUARANTEED.

The press will be a great deal less than Cloaks imported ready made from the East.

Our Stock of Dress Goods is very full, and we cannot but our entire stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings in the most liberal manner.

Our Assortment is Always Complete

Orders from Dealers promptly attended to and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

243 Main Street, corner of Jefferson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN BAGGING, TIES

And Plantation Supplies Generally,

No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

Liberal advances made on consignments to PICKMAN, HILL & CO., New Orleans.

AUCTION.

TO THE LADIES.

BY W. B. PASSMORE & CO.

DRESS MAKING.

MISS [illegible] Modiste from [illegible] Fashions, has opened rooms at No. 3 Monroe street, over Boyster, Trezevant & Co.'s, where she will be pleased to see her friends and customers. dec15

25,000 POUNDS

Manufactured & Smoking Tobacco

OF FINE VIRGINIA BRANDS, will be sold, at quantities to suit purchasers,

On Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesroom. Samples ready this morning.

BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,

dec15 Auctioneers.

Public Sale

OF THE

HOMESTEAD TRACT

OF

GENERAL SAMUEL J. HAYS,

At Jackson, Tennessee.

WE shall, through Messrs. BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers, offer at public sale, upon the premises,

On Thursday, 16th Day of January,

The beautiful and valuable Homestead Tract of the late General SAMUEL J. HAYS, containing 1,100 acres of land in and immediately adjoining the city of Jackson, Tennessee, subdivided into small tracts, suitable for building purposes and small farms. The Mansion house contains ten rooms, and all necessary out-buildings are on the premises. The advantages of this location are numerous. The Mobile and Ohio railroad passing through the city, and the New Orleans, St. Louis road passing through the farm, and connecting with the Mobile and Ohio road, making a direct line to Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis and Chicago, and the Mississippi river, and connecting with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and all the railroads centering in Louisville, Kentucky, and all the railroads centering in Nashville, Tennessee, and all points North, East and West. The healthfulness of the location is unsurpassed, and the water is of the best quality. Terms of sale: One-fourth cash; balance in one and two years with interest, secured by trust deeds.

E. H. HAYS,
JOHN HAYS,
HUMPHREYS HAYS,
W. H. PARSONS,
Executors.

BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,

dec15 Auctioneers.

M. C. COSTILLO'S

LEASE EXPIRED,

AND must close out, quick, the entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet-bags, Valises, Harness, Saddles, Horse Collars, and Leather, also the

Celebrated, Young Stallion "Veto,"

Which cleared last season $1,500.

This sale must and will be positive. Rain or shine, cash only.

M. C. COSTILLO,

dec15 Auctioneer.

Rich Land for Sale.

HAVING received a decree favoring I will, at the Court House door, in the town of Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, on the

First Day of January, 1868,

(New Year's day,) sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following tracts and a half miles from Covington, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, and known as the [illegible] tracts, each [illegible] acres, more or less, and known as the [illegible] tracts, each a lot of land having some cleared land and timber on it. Each lot fronts on the road leading from Covington to Mount Pleasant, and is as convenient to Covington as any land can be. The above lands are very rich and productive, and are situated in a very healthy neighborhood. The above sale is made for the purpose of a division of the land for the benefit of the parties interested.

Any one wishing a tract of said lands can be supplied with same and further, on the premises, at the market price of the county. Any one wishing to view the lands before the day of sale can have the privilege in showing the lands to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one wishing a tract of said lands can be supplied with same and further, on the premises, at the market price of the county. Any one wishing to view the lands before the day of sale can have the privilege in showing the lands to any one wishing to purchase.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by deed of trust on the land sold. Bonds, &c., for title given when sale is made. Mr. Jno. Wade, near Mr. D. Yancey, living near the lands, will also show the land to any one desiring to purchase.

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THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, [illegible] DECEMBER 19, 1867

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	2:30 P.M.	3:00 A.M.
Through Mail and Accommodation Daily, (Sunday excepted)	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Memphis Accommodation Daily, (Sunday excepted)	7:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

Ticket office, 29 Main, corner of South Court street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	2:30 P.M.	3:00 A.M.
Memphis Accommodation—Daily	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Freight daily, except Sunday	7:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	4:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Night Express	2:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Memphis Accommodation—Daily	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.

Ticket office No. 29½ Main street, front head of Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, REED & CLOSKEY.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

COMMITTED.—Mrs. Sherry and Mrs. Cox, two residents of Happy Hollow, were committed by Squire Heinrich yesterday for an assault.

FOR ALDERMAN.—D. H. McFall is a candidate for Alderman of the Seventh ward. Should he be elected, he will make an efficient public servant.

JOE LOCKE, news dealer, 33 Jefferson street, AVALANCHE building, keeps on hand all the principal magazines, periodicals, weeklies and daily papers published in the United States, and also a good supply of books, stationery, etc. tf

NIGHT SALE OF TOYS.—Menken Brothers will open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week, to sell at retail their importation of French and German toys. None retailed during the day.

DR. ARRINGTON has removed his dental office from over Mansfield's drug store, just across the street, to 316, corner Main and Monroe.

THE LAST CHANCE TO PURCHASE CHEAP CARPETS.—The last day of our carpet sale will end on Saturday next. After which time the entire stock will positively be withdrawn from the market.

ROTHER, TREZEVANT & CO.

FIRE.—A fire occurred last night about eight o'clock, on South street, near Shelby, in a two story frame house, occupied by Jas. Rohn, which was entirely consumed. The loss was about $1,200, and there was no insurance.

HANDSOME DONATION.—Mr. Gracer, of the Overton Hotel, has generously contributed a magnificent mesmeric pipe, which will be raffled at the coming Orphans' fair. It is decidedly the finest piece of meerschaum in this city. Beat it who can.

ALAS! POOR MAIN STREET.—It was currently reported on the streets, yesterday, that the paving firm of Taylor, McBain & Co. had been dissolved. We are afraid that this will materially interfere with the paving on Main street. How is this, gentlemen? the public are anxious.

ANOTHER CONTEMPT CASE.—Judge Leonard, day before yesterday, committed Captain Thomas Tobin to the custody of the Sheriff, on a charge of contempt, for refusing to deliver up some goods. He will be examined before Judge Waldran, of the Municipal Court, this morning.

FIRST WARD MEETING.—The Conservative citizens of the First ward are requested to meet at the Hall of Engine House No. 6, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Alderman, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Vice President.

D. T. CASTWRIGHT, President.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. Frank Gruber, corner of Third and Commerce streets, was entered late on Tuesday night and robbed of a considerable amount of goods. The burglars were frightened off, however, before they could secure much plunder, by the barking of a couple of dogs who were in the store.

FOR BALLS.—Isaac Mosley, a good musician and an excellent caller, is now prepared to furnish the best of music for balls, parties, or for any other occasion on which first class music is desired. He can be found on Gayoso street, on the north side, just east of De Soto. The musical talent which he has under his control enables him to guarantee to his patrons which all that may be desired in his line will be promptly and satisfactorily supplied.

ANOTHER RADICAL ROW.—Another of those delectable affairs occurred last night, at the negro church on Rayburn avenue. Fitch was speaking, and during the progress of his speech he made some statements which reflected on Ed. Shaw, year in the latter called him a liar. Fitch told him he could prove it, and mentioned his authority, when Shaw made the remark that he would not believe him on oath. Just about here the negroes became excited, and a general free fight occurred, and the meeting broke up in a general row.

EMMONS & SON, Nos. 19 Jefferson street and 303 Main street, have received Wilkes' Spirit, Rural New Yorker, American Union, Saturday Night, Albion, New York Citizen, Godey's Lady's Book, and Peterson's Magazine for January. Gazette of Fashion; also, New Sheet Music, Dickens' and Wilkie Collins' Christmas Stories, No Thoroughfare. Everybody should have one of these to read; price fifteen cents. Also, new books for Christmas presents. Now is your time to get something for the holidays. Emmons & Son have everything

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

GALLAWAY, RHEA & CLUSKEY.

W. GALLAWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
W. CLUSKEY, }

Terms—Daily issued, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly 1 A DISTRICT and Weekly Mail at $2 50 per month; for four issues 1 inch, one week, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Twenty cents per line for special notices.

OFFICE:
In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner Main.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 16, 1867.

The Committee on the Penitentiary reported that the evidence did not sustain the charge of malfeasance in office made against S. E. Hare, and offered a resolution restoring said Samuel E. Hare to his position in the directory of the Penitentiary. The resolution was adopted, and the report transmitted to the House.

The bill authorizing any person of good character and over twenty-one years to practice before the County Court, by paying five dollars, to be appropriated to the common school fund, passed its third and last reading.

The Senate bill incorporating the Memphis and St. Louis Transportation company, with the House amendment. Passed.

The bill establishing four more voting places in the city of Memphis. Passed.

The bill authorizing county judges in the counties of Perry, Wayne, Obion, Weakley, Fayette, Smith and Bradley. Passed its third reading.

Adjourned till nine a.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced, passed first reading and referred:

Mr. Waters: A bill to protect the rights of married women.

Mr. Dyer: Providing that clerks of courts shall make semi-annual statements to the Controller's office, instead of quarterly state ments, as now required.

Mr. Singletary introduced a resolution requiring receivers of railroads to subscribe to the Franchise oath. Laid over.

A number of bills were considered and passed on second reading.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Senate bill authorizing the Controller to pay A. A. Pearson, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police at Chattanooga, the sum of $6,000, due the Metropolitan Police of that city for services from November 1, 1866, to March 9, 1867.

At the afternoon session the consideration of Senate bill to pay the Metropolitan Police, was resumed, and after considerable discussion a vote was reached, and the bill was lost by a vote of 28 to 32.

Senate bill No. 142: To authorize the city of Nashville to issue $300,000 of bonds, for the payment of the floating debt of the city. Passed third reading.

Mr. Taylor moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to pay the Metropolitan Police of Chattanooga.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and, upon demand for the previous question, the bill passed third reading by a vote of 32 to 28.

The Joint Committee on Penitentiary submitted a report acquitting S. E. Hare, President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, of the charge of malfeasance in office preferred against him by J. S. Hull, former Warden.

The report was accompanied by a resolution which had been passed by the Senate, restoring said Hare as a Director of the penitentiary and requesting the Board of Directors to furnish a report of all contracts for supplies and a full statement of the accounts and affairs of the penitentiary.

Some discussion ensued, and without coming to a vote the House adjourned until nine a.m. to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

The Sheriffs have commenced the collection of State and county taxes.

Cotton was selling Wednesday in Aberdeen at 8½@9¢.

The proprietorship of the *Clarion* is changed to Powers & Barksdale.

On last night, says the Corinth *News* of the 14th, nine fattening hogs were stolen from the premises around Mr. Thomas Darden's mill.

Captain Thomas Woolverton, an old citizen of Enterprise, and a member of the Mobile firm of Levy, Woolverton & Co., died on the 11th instant.

More than a hundred artificial limbs have been furnished under the act of the Legislature, and there are applications for as many more.

The Meridian *Mercury* notices the death of Mrs. Walker, wife of Hon. Joel P. Walker, of the last House of representatives. We tender him our sympathy in his sad bereavement.

The physicians of Meridian, at a meeting on the sixth instant, resolved "not to render professional services from and after that date to parties who refuse to pay, or make satisfactory arrangement for the payment of dues; furthermore, that they will not render service to parties who may be in unarranged arrears with other members of the profession; and that all accounts are due when services have been rendered."

The Grenada (Mississippi) *Sentinel* states that on Thursday night three soldiers entered the house of Mr. Pleasant Futhey, and asked for Sam. Futhey, who was in the house, saying they would kill him. Sam made his escape, when they beat the old man with their guns shockingly, and demanded and obtained his money, seventy dollars in gold. They next hung his daughter until life was extinct. The villians have been since arrested and identified, and await trial. They have confessed they were hired for $500 to kill Sam., and burn the house, by whom is unknown.

POPE AND HOLT.

The Case of General Fitz John Porter.

Pope's Veracity and Holt's Justice.

General W. B. Franklin, an able corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, wrote General Grant in September last, urging him to favor Fitz John Porter's application for a review of the proceedings of a Military Court by which he was cashiered from the service in 1863. Among the reasons assigned by General Franklin for this course are the following concerning Pope and Holt, two of the leading characters against Porter's character, which will strike all impartial minds as amply sufficient;

"I saw Porter in Pope's company the day after the latter's defeat at Bull Run, and afterward, until we arrived in front of Washington. I know that they were on very cordial terms, and that Pope on some occasions advised with him confidentially. I talked a good deal myself with Pope, and I think that if he had had at that time any feeling that Porter had acted badly, I would have learned it then; but I had no suspicion that he felt aggrieved by anything that Porter or any one who was then near him had done. At Fairfax Courthouse, the day that we arrived in Washington, I noticed that Pope was particularly in good spirits and cordial with Porter. I have, therefore, always thought the attack on Porter was the result of an afterthought, and that the charges were not original with Pope.

"During the trial I thought it proper to inform Porter that Generals J. F. Reynolds, George H. Thomas and myself, would, if requested, go before the court and swear that we would not believe Pope or Roberts under oath. I had consulted General Reynolds before I made the proposition. He consented to go himself, and thought General Thomas would have no hesitation in giving such evidence. I was myself well convinced of General Thomas' opinion of Pope's veracity from what I had often heard him say before the war. Porter declined to call us up to give this evidence, on the ground that the court appeared so well disposed toward him, and his case was going on so well, that he did not wish to irritate the court by an attempt to break down the evidence of the principal prosecutors. The sequel showed that he made a serious mistake.

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"But an abstract of the proceedings and finding and sentence of the court had to be made by the Judge Advocate General for presentation to the President of the United States, upon which (for he necessarily could not read the evidence) he was to make up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Was it right, proper or decent that this abstract should be made up by the very man who had done his best to convict the prisoner? Did not such a proceeding prevent the President from learning any extenuating circumstance, or finding out anything weak in the evidence, if any such there were? Did it not, in fact, take away any chance from Porter which he might have had, had a cool, unbiased person, of legal knowledge, made this abstract instead of General Holt?

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